

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Section 6, Pages 151 - 180

This series is part of a bigger collection from Gertrude Ackerman. These documents represent participant lists, speeches and addresses, and correspondence from the 18th to 28th annual Kansas Day meetings. These documents included annotations throughout.

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Capital

KANSAS DAY BANQUET PROGRAM, Jan 29, 1910

THE MEAT BOYCOTT, Henry Waters, President of the State Agricultural College. (He did not mention politics; he is a Democrat, although he takes no active part in politics. He said in part:)

and a meat eating people.
We must continue to be a meat-producing ~~people~~. The price commanded by the live animal must be such as to make the live stock industry profitable. At the same time the steaks and roasts must retail in the meat stalls at prices that will permit their purchase by the laboring men.

At the present price of food and farm labor, it may be authoritatively stated that the live animal cannot bring less than the prevailing prices and return a reasonable profit. To effect a material savings at this point under present conditions would bring loss to the feeder and serious injury to the live stock industry.

recap
The spread between the value of the animal alive and the price of the various parts in the meat stall is materially larger in America than in Europe. Whether this is due to the difference in the economic conditions of the two countries or whether it is in part at least because the packers and meat sellers of America are exacting an undue profit is a very proper subject for a rigid governmental inquiry.

A resolution not to eat meat by a dozen or a million people will not solve the problem. Such a policy if general and persisted ⁱⁿ would be fatal to the live stock industry of our country, upon which rests all permanently prosperous agriculture, and such a change in our dietary standards would bring the American laborer to the low plane of efficiency of the poorly nourished European laborer.

Our wheat crop last year robbed Kansas soils of more than \$20,000 worth of plant feed. This sum would have bought at a valuation of nearly one hundred dollars per acre every acre grown in this crop in the leading wheat county of this state, Barton. Or it would have bought all the lands grown in wheat last year, in Shawnee, Riley and Brown counties at a valuation of \$150.00 per acre,

The 150,000,000 Bushels of corn grown by us last year took from the Kansas soil over \$22,000,000 worth of plant feed.

Compel Kansas farmers to sell their crops as raw material, and sustain a yearly loss of plant feed of more than \$50,000,000, instead of

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1910--H. Waters

~~permitting them to feed them to improved live stock, and return to their land fully three-fourths of this fertility would bring disaster to our agriculture. In this case the Kansas farmer would face a constant and diminishing crop yield whereas, to meet the demands of increasing population, he must double his yield per acre in the next third of a century.~~

~~Compel the laboring man to abstain from eating meat and as has already been stated his standard of efficiency is immediately lowered. Of all of our people the man who labors with his hands and the growing child can least afford to materially reduce their consumption of meat. The beefsteak has played a large role in our civilization. The meat-eating nations of the world have dominated in all the ages, and such self-denial as we are now witnessing among our laboring men if persisted in would have but one effect, that of lowering the standard of American manhood, and womanhood.~~

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KANSAS CITY STAR,
January 30, 1910
Page 8A

The whyfore of insurgents was the sub-
ject of Charles O. Whedon, who said:

*OK use inserts
from Capital R C*

WHY INSURGENTS, Charles O. Whedon, Lincoln, Nebraska

"It must occur to the most careless observer of passing events that the dominant political party, the party to which we owe allegiance and to which we declare our loyalty tonight, is at this time agitated by internal dissensions which seriously threaten not only its present solidarity, but its future success and usefulness. For this unfortunate condition there must be an underlying, a predisposing, cause. What is it? Where is it to be found?

"With the Republican party the protection and development of domestic industries has ever been a cardinal principle. With such general and universal approbation has that policy been adopted and approved by a majority of the electors that only once in fifty years have they afforded the Democratic party an opportunity to reverse it by intrusting to that party complete control over both the executive and legislative departments of the national government.

"Under that policy our development has been without parallel in the evolution of nations. Coincident with that development, however, in the last ten years, we have witnessed the generation and evolution of trusts, monopolies, combinations and a growing increase in the cost of the necessities of life to an extent which leads to the conviction, very generally entertained, that to retard the growth of these evils it was necessary to reduce the duties on imports. This conviction found expression in the Republican platform of 1904, which expressed the premonitory symptoms of a demand for a downward revision of the tariff.

"This was but another method of saying that whenever conditions had so changed that the public interest demanded the readjustment and lateration of import duties, then such readjustment and alteration should be made, and that it should be made by the Republican Party.

"The convention held in Chicago in 1908 determined that the time had arrived, that conditions had so changed that the public interest demanded the readjustment and alteration of import duties, and pledged the party thereto. *(By this language inserted in the platform.)*

→ *Insert a*
"In other words the party in 1908 declared that the change in conditions mentioned in the platform of 1904 had been accomplished and that the public interest now demanded a readjustment and alteration of import duties. This readjustment and alteration referred to could have but one meaning; it meant nothing more, nothing less, than a downward revision of the tariff.

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K. C. Star--1910
January 30--1910
C. O. Whedoon--2

"Standpatters were those who favored adherence to the Dingley Law and the Dingley rates. Had the Chicago convention favored standpatism it would have made Joseph G. Cannon its candidate and with him gone down to defeat. He was there, his position was well known, he was in a receptive condition, but his candidacy and what he stood for were rejected by the convention.

"True, the platform of 1908 does not declare what kind of revision is to be accomplished, but every one knew what the party meant by the insertion of this tariff plank in the platform. There was no demand for an upward revision. It was not proposed that Congress be convened in special session to rewrite the Dingley Law.

"That the platform was ambiguous in its language as to the kind of revision was conceded; that ambiguity and uncertainty made a construction and interpretation of the platform necessary. Who more competent to construe and interpret that instrument, to authoritatively declare just what it meant than the candidate standing upon it, the recognized head of the party? His construction and interpretation would be accepted without question, and so they were accepted. Mr. Taft stated at Cincinnati in September prior to his election:

"The Dingley Law has served the country well, but its rates have become generally excessive. They have become excessive because conditions have changed since its passage in 1896. Some of the rates are probably too low, due also to the change of conditions. But, on the whole, the tariff ought to be lowered."

"On the 24th of the same month he said that the people should receive at the hands of Congress 'a genuine and honest revision....substantially a revision downward, though there will be a few exceptions.'

→ insert B. B.
"Much more of the same tenor and to the same effect might be cited from what was said by the candidate in the progress of the campaign, but sufficient has been quoted to establish beyond question that his construction of the tariff plank in the platform was that it meant a downward revision. That construction was universally accepted by the party, and upon that platform and upon the construction we went to the country and won. And when at the November election of 1908 the electors again expressed their confidence in the Republican party they did so in the full belief that the political honor of the party was pledged to a downward revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of William H. Taft.

"Immediately it was known that the Republican party had again secured control of the executive and legislative departments of the government under the pledge stated in the platform, those who have amassed, immense fortunes by means of trusts, monopolies and excessive prices of manufactured articles protected by the Dingley Tariff Law, inaugurated their



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K.C. Star--1910
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C. O. Whedoon--3

campaign to fulfill the party pledge. Not willingly would they forego the opportunities they had for a decade enjoyed of adding to their own possessions. They are specialists, and their specialty consists in making money for themselves. For untiring energy they are unexcelled. It matters not to them that the party cannot justify when asked why it failed to make good its promise voluntarily and unequivocally given. They say, 'Let the Republican party look to its *own future, we seek present results*.'

"That class awoke early after the result of the last Presidential election was known and it went not to sleep at all until after the Payne-Aldrich Bill had received executive approval and executive benediction in the statement that it was 'the best tariff law ever enacted by a Republican Congress.'"

"As a preliminary step in the defeat of what the party promised the country it would do, it was necessary to elect a Speaker of the House who would give the necessary attention to the selection of the House members of the conference committee which it was certain would be appointed. The conference committee which was appointed consisted of seventeen members eight senators and nine representatives, eleven Republicans and six Democrats.

"Of the eleven republicans, ten represented states east of the Mississippi River and one a state west of that stream,

"Truly the defenseless heads of the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the steel trust, the harvester trust and every other trust were covered by the shadow of the Cannon-Aldrich wing of the Republican party. It is remarkable that if the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law is what it has been declared to be, the best ever enacted by a Republican Congress, that with a voting majority of practically fifty in the House, and after the exercise of all the influence that could be brought to bear in favor of the report on the ~~tariff~~ bill, including that of the President, the report of the conference committee should have been adopted in the House by a majority of only twelve votes. Who believes that that report would receive a majority of twelve votes today?

In presenting the conference report to the House, and supporting a motion for its adoption, Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, said:

"Thank God, when we write this bill on the statute books it will remain there and its operation will be felt throughout all this broad land for fifteen months before the next election, and the people have a chance to see what it does and the relief that it will bring, and know from their own experience what it has accomplished."

"Five of those months have passed, yes, nearly six have elapsed since the approval of the Payne-Aldrich Bill, and the people are fast coming to know from their own experience what that law has accomplished. Under it, if not because of it, there has taken place the boycott of a necessary article of food, the first of the kind worthy of the name within the period covered by the history of the Republican party. For the first time in the history

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K.C. Star--1910
January 30-1910
C.O. Whedoon--4

of that party it has become necessary for its political head, the President, to make personal pledges to a faction of the party to induce it to enter the party caucus.

"At the special session of Congress on two occasions amendments were offered to the Tariff Bill in the Senate placing agricultural implements on the free list. It was repeatedly stated and not denied that many of these implements were being sold for export for much less than for domestic use. But each time the amendment was defeated, and the duty was reduced from .20 per cent to 15 per cent. On the 5th of the present month one of the directors of the International Harvester Company, which is commonly known as the harvester trust, is reported to have said in New York that the company had invested large sums in plants in foreign countries, including Russia, Sweden, Germany, France and Canada, some of which plants are in operation and some under construction. That these foreign plants represented an investment of more than 8 million dollars, all of which has been provided by the International Harvester Company without any financing.

"What does this mean? Simply that the means of the Dingley tariff rates and the consolidation of manufactories, ~~and~~ ^{the} harvester trust has been able to charge such excessive prices to the American farmer for agricultural implements that it has accumulated sufficient money to enable it to construct manufactories in foreign countries, where it can manufacture agricultural implements with cheap labor.

"Nor is this all: This month the International Harvester Company has declared a dividend of 20 million dollars of common stock, without the investment of a single dollar of money, and thus increased its common stock from 60 million to 80 million dollars, and then declared a dividend out of last year's earnings of 4 per cent on the entire 80 million dollars of common stock. To prevent such results as this, such transactions in watered stock, whose value could only be maintained by excessive prices, was one of the reasons why the party promised downward revision of the tariff.

Is it remarkable that there shall be dissenters in the party, insurgents if you please, in view of what the party promised and in view of its failure?

"The Republican dissenter of 1909 has no intention of becoming the revolutionist of 1910. What he demands, all he demands is that the pledge of the Republican party, of whose history he is proud, and in whose principles he believes, shall be kept and performed according to its true intent and meaning.

"If, between Aldrichism and Cannonism on the one hand, and Republicanism on the other, the struggle is on, we welcome the contest. To your tents, O Israel!"

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(Mr. Whedon, guest speaker--gave reasons for the existence of that faction in the National Congress, which is opposed to the domination of Speaker Cannon) It is doubtful if there was ever an outside speaker invited to address the Kansas Day Club who was treated with less courtesy than was Mr. Whedon. The treatment of Mr. Whedon was due to the fact that the banquet was packed by the standpatters and he made an insurgent speech. He was frequently interrupted with cheers for Bryan.

KANSAS DAY BANQUET PROGRAM, January 29, 1910

GUEST SPEAKER, Chas. O. Whedon, Lincoln, Nebraska

"WHY INSURGENTS?" (in part)

The convention held in Chicago in 1908 determined that the time had arrived, that conditions had so changed that the public interest demanded the readjustment and alteration of import duties, and pledged the party thereto by this language inserted in the platform:

Interp "The Republican party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President."

In other words, the party in 1908 declared that the change in conditions mentioned in the platform of 1904 had been accomplished and that the public interest now demanded a readjustment and an alteration of import duties. This readjustment and alteration referred to could have but one meaning; it meant nothing more, nothing less, than a downward revision of the tariff. Standpatters were those who favored adherence to the Dingley law and the Dingley rates. Had the Chicago convention favored standpatism it would have made Joseph G. Cannon its candidate, and with him gone down to defeat. He was there, his position was well known, he was in a receptive condition, but his candidacy and what he stood for, were rejected by the convention.

True, the platform of 1908 does not declare what kind of revision is to be accomplished, but every one knows what the party meant by the insertion of this tariff plank in the platform. There was no demand for an upward revision. It was not proposed that congress be convened in special session to rewrite the Dingley law.

That the platform was ambiguous in its language as to the kind of revision intended was conceded; that ambiguity and uncertainty made a construction and interpretation of the platform necessary. Who more competent to construe and interpret that instrument to authoritatively declare just what it meant than the candidate standing upon it, the recognized head of the party? His construction and interpretation would be accepted without question, and so they were accepted. Mr. Taft stated at Cincinnati in September prior to his election: "The Dingley law has

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1910 Whedon

served the country well but its rates have become generally excessive. They have become excessive because conditions have changed since its passage in 1896. Some of the rates are probably too low, due also to the change of conditions. But, on the whole, the tariff ought to be lowered.

On the 24th of the same month he said that the people should receive at the hand of Congress, 'A genuine and honest revision....substantially a revision downward, though there will be a few exceptions.'

Insect A little later he said at Milwaukee: 'On the whole the tariff ought to be lowered. It is my judgment that a revision of the Republican party will be, on the whole, a revision downward.'

Much more of the same tenor and to the same effect might be cited from what was said by the candidate during the progress of the campaign, but sufficient has been quoted to establish beyond question that his construction of the tariff plank in the platform was that it meant a downward revision. That construction was universally accepted by the party, and upon that platform and upon that construction we went to the country, and won. And when at the November election of 1908 the electors again expressed their confidence in the Republican party they did so in the full belief that the political honor of the party was pledged to a downward revision of the tariff by a special session of the congress immediately following the inauguration of William H. Taft.

Immediately it was known that the Republican party had again secured control of the executive and legislative departments of the government under the pledge stated in the platform, those who have amassed immense fortunes by means of trusts, monopolies and excessive prices of manufactured articles protected by the Dingley tariff law, inaugurated their campaign to nullify the party pledge. Not willingly would they forego the opportunities they had for a decade enjoyed of adding to their own possessions. They are specialists, and their speciality consists in making money for themselves. For untiring energy they are unexcelled. It matters not to them that the party cannot justify when asked why it failed to make good its promise voluntarily and unequivocally given. They say 'Let the Republican party look to its own future, we seek present results.'

That class awoke early after the result of the last presidential election was known and it went not to sleep at all until after the Payne-Adrich bill had received executive approval and executive benediction in

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--3
1910 Whedon

implement with cheap labor. Nor is that all: This month the International
the statement that it was 'the best tariff law ever enacted by a Republican
Congress.'

As a preliminary step, in the defeat of what the party promised the
country it would do, it was necessary to elect a Speaker of the House
who would give the necessary attention to the selection of the house
members of the conference committee which it was certain would be
appointed. The conference committee which was appointed consisted of 17
members, 8 senators and 9 representatives, 11 Republicans and 6 Democrats.
Of the 11 Republicans, 10 represented states east of the Mississippi river
and one a state west of that stream. Truly the defenseless heads of the
sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the steel trust, the harvester trust,
and every other trust, were covered by the shadow of the Cannon-Aldrich
wing of the Republican party. It is remarkable that if the Payne-
Aldrich tariff law is what it has been declared to be, the best ever
enacted by a Republican congress, that with a voting majority of practically
50 in the House, and after the exercise of all the influence that could
be brought to bear in favor of the report on the tariff bill, including that
of the President, the report of the conference committee should have been
adopted in the house by a majority of only 12 votes. Who believes that
that report would receive a majority of 12 votes today?

"Five of those months have passed, yes nearly six have elapsed since
the approval of the Payne-Aldrich bill, and the people are fast coming to
know from their own experience what that law has accomplished. Under it,
if not because of it, there has occurred the boycott of a necessary article
of food, the first of the kind worthy of the name within the period covered
by the history of the Republican party. For the first time in the history
of that party it has become necessary for its political head, the President,
to make a personal pledge to a faction of the party to induce it to enter
the party caucus.

"What does this mean? Simply that by means of the Dingley tariff rates
and the consolidation of manufactories the harvester trust has been able
to charge such excessive prices to the American farmer for agricultural imple-
ments, that it has accumulated sufficient money to enable it to construct
manufactories in foreign countries, where it can manufacture agricultural

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implement with cheap labor. Nor is that all: This month the International Harvester Company has declared a dividend of twenty million dollars of common stock, without the investment of a single dollar of money, and thus increased its common stock from sixty million dollars to eighty million dollars, and then declared a dividend out of last year's earnings of 4 per cent on the entire eighty million dollars of common stock. To prevent such results as this, such transactions in watered stock, whose values could only be maintained by excessive prices, was one of the reasons why the party promised downward revision of the tariff.

"Is it remarkable that there shall be dissenters in the party, insurgents if you please, in view of what the party promised and in view of its failure? The Republican dissenter of 1909 has no intention of becoming the revolutionist of 1910. What he demands, all he demands is that the pledge of the Republican party, of whose history he is proud, and in whose principles he believes, shall be kept and performed according to its true intent and meaning.

"If between Aldrichism and Cannonism on the one hand, and Republicanism on the other the struggle is on, we welcome the contest. "To your tents, Oh Israel!"

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WHEDON DISCOURTEOUSLY TREATED.

It is doubtful if there was ever an outside speaker invited to address the Kansas Day club who was treated with less courtesy than was Mr. Whedon. He was all but howled down time after time and had it not been for a strong pair of lungs and determination, he would never have finished his address. The treatment of Mr. Whedon was due to the fact that the banquet was packed by the standpatters and Mr. Whedon made an insurgent speech.

Frequently he was interrupted with cheers for Bryan.

Time after time Republicans interrupted him by shouting denials of xxx assertions he made. In spite of all the uproar and charges that he was out of the party he finished his address and acquitted himself creditably.

There was one speaker whose name did not appear on the program but who made a firm standpat speech which aroused the enthusiasm of the gathered Republicans. After waving the stars and stripes, Duncan E. McKinley, Congressman from the San Francisco district in California, launched into a tariff talk. He stated that there were more laboring men employed in the United States now than ever before and that the wages were higher than ever before. He paid a tribute to each of the standpat Congressmen and Senator Curtis.

"How about Murdock?" some one shouted.

"Mr. Murdock," he said, "is one of the brightest and squarest men in the National Congress.

"How about Bristow?" some one asked.

"I spoke of Bristow," said McKinley. "I do not know the gentleman personally but I esteem and honor him for the reputation he has."

Mr. McKinley told of the campaign he has been making in Missouri in assisting in the election of a new Congressman.

"I find it hard work meeting the arguments of the Democrats," he said, "When they read from the Congressional Record statements made by Senators and Congressmen who are not in accord with the national administration."

In speaking of the new tariff law and its relation to the party platform made in Chicago, he said:

"Congress has given a substantial compliance with every pledge made in the Republican platform.

"There never was a time when the principle of protection should be more carefully protected than now."

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2--Whedon

In proof of this Mr. McKinley gave a history of the commercial growth of Japan and other Asiatic countries. He told how they were driving American-made goods from the markets of the world because of the cheapness of labor in those countries. He predicted that the time would come when, in order to meet the competition of these countries, it would become necessary to place almost prohibitive duties upon certain articles of commerce.



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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSOCIATION

HOME-OFFICE
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Anniversary

Life Insurance for the entire family

IF IT'S STANDARD IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

GEO. R. ALLEN
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

614 NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA BUILDING
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Oct. 7, 1940

Miss Gertrude Ackerman,
c/o Hotel Commission,
State House, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Miss Ackerman:

Referring to our recent telephone conversation about Mr. Montgomery, secretary of the Kansas Day Club in 1910, please be advised that by inquiry I have learned that Mr. Montgomery died in Washington, D. C. a good many years ago. His brother, Paul Montgomery, is now with The Topeka Capital.

I presume it was the custom for the outgoing secretary to turn all papers and addresses over to his successor in office. I do not now recall who succeeded Mr. Montgomery as secretary of the Kansas Day Club, but you, no doubt, have that information. I do not think it likely, however, that succeeding secretaries would have preserved papers running back that far.

Good luck to you in your quest for the missing addresses!

Cordially yours,

Geo. R. Allen

G

GRA:G

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RICHARD F. ALLEN
ATTORNEY

614 NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA BUILDING
TELEPHONE 20538 - TOPEKA, KANSAS

1910
Sept. 23, 1940

Miss Gertrude Ackerman,
Hotel Commission,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Gertrude:

Sorry I have been delayed in returning to you the excerpts from my father's address when he was president of the Kansas Day Club.

His files, which contained his complete manuscript of this address, were burned in 1917, when the office building in which he maintained his offices was destroyed by fire.

I have made one or two corrections and added a conclusion, which are satisfactory to my father, and the speech is enclosed herewith.

Cordially yours,

Dick Allen

RFA:G
Enc.

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1910

Topeka, Kansas
July 15, 1900

Mr. Richard F. Allen
Attorney at Law
National Bank of Topeka
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Dick:

This is in reference to the
address which your father gave on January
29, 1910 to the Kansas Day Club banqueters.

I am enclosing the excerpts from
the papers and wish you would check it over
with your father and inject whatever you
think has been omitted and then return the
copy to me here at the State House.

I will appreciate very much your
help in this matter.

Sincerely yours

GA:EM

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

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Topeka, Kansas
July 10, 1940

Mrs. F. L. Platt
Kirwin, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Platt:

This is just a note to thank you for sending me a copy of Mr. Platt's toast to "Kansas." Which I think is very beautiful. To me, being a native Kansan, these addresses tell a world of history.

Although the speech was given thirty years ago, yet the names mentioned therein have gone down in history. I happen to be a friend of Mrs. Art Soule, whose father was Congressman Madison, and who is mentioned in Mr. Platt's address.

We have made a copy of this address, and I know you would like to keep this copy so am returning it to you. I do want you to know that I appreciate very much your kindness in sending us the copy.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

1910 Kirwin, Kansas
July 6, 1940

Gertrude Ackerman,
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Miss Ackerman:-

Your letter was received today and I am very glad to send you a copy of Mr. Platt's "Kansas Day" speech. It has been thirty years since the address was given and the references to people and conditions of that time, may not be familiar to many of the present time.

I thank you for asking me for this copy and it pleases me greatly to know it is to be a part of the Kansas Day Club's history.

Yours truly,

Mrs. F. L. Platt.

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Topeka, Kansas
July 5, 1940

Mrs. F. L. Platt
Kirwin, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Platt:

I am making a compilation of the addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day banquet programs over the past forty years. In this connection I find that Mr. F. L. Platt, of Kirwin, responded to the honor toast 'Kansas' at the annual dinner meeting of the Kansas Day Club on January 29, 1910.

The papers here carried only excerpts of Mr. Platt's address, and I am wondering if some place in your files you might not have a copy of this speech, and if so, would you be so kind as to send us a copy?

The reason for this request is we are planning to put these speeches into book form - something like W. Y. Morgan published for the first ten years of the club's activities. We would, therefore, like to have the full text of each person's speech if at all possible.

Our mutual friend, Frank Boyd, said that you would probably have a copy of the address.

I surely will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

1910

Ames Daily Tribune

UNIVERSAL IN THE AMES TERRITORY

Ames, Iowa

July 20, 1940

W. S. RUPE
PUBLISHER

HOLLIS J. NORDYKE
BUSINESS MANAGER

Gertrude Ackerman
State House
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Gertrude:

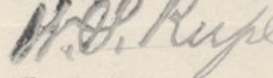
I was attending a political convention
Friday at Burlington and spent the night with Nell
Leibengood.

We were talking about all of you folks
and enjoyed ourselves very much.

I am very sorry but I have never saved a
speech in my life. Maybe I will see you one of these
days and enjoy a few minutes' visit.

It was mighty good to hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,



W. S. Rupe
Publisher

wsr/mlw

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topoka, Kansas
July 15, 1940

Mr. W. S. Rupe
Crescent, Iowa

Dear Mr. Rupe:

I am making a compilation of addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of forty years.

In checking the records, I find that you addressed the Kansas Day Club banqueters at their annual dinner meeting on January 29, 1910. The subject of your address was "Patriotism and Party Fealty."

The papers here carried only part of your fine address, and while I do know this is a long time past, yet am wondering if you might not have a copy of this speech some place in your file? And if so, I would appreciate having a copy.

No record of the Kansas Day Club addresses has been kept since 1902, when W. Y. Morgan published a book on the addresses covering the first ten years --1892 to 1902. I have gone back to 1902 and am attempting to bring the record up to date. Therefore, we would appreciate having the full text of each person's address wherever it is possible.

I was in Burlington last weekend, and saw a number of friends. Susie Nesbitt Kesler was called home, her father having passed away suddenly.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. Rupe.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

1910

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

November 9, 1940

Mr. W. S. Rupe
Publisher-Daily Tribune
Ames, Iowa

Dear Mr. Rupe:

We dislike to trouble you again in regard to that very fine address you made at the annual Kansas Day banquet, January 29, 1910--and we have your letter in which you informed us that you have never saved a speech.

We have been able to secure copies of the addresses made that evening from all but two persons. And we have searched through all the papers obtainable in the historical building and are inclosing the part of your speech which the Capital printed. We are truly sorry that they did not cover the entire speech for certainly we think it is one of the very best.

To come to the point--we thought perhaps some member of your own family might have preserved a copy, and if so could we contact that person? If not, would you please check the inclosed copy and return with your approval to print what the newspaper carried?

Next Kansas Day is the fiftieth anniversary of the Kansas Day Club, and it is our endeavor to publish the first twenty-five years- 1892 to 1916--of the addresses made at the various Kansas Day Club banquet. The last twenty-five years will be published immediately following Kansas Day.

We are still waiting results on our gubernatorial election. The Democratic candidate is leading by almost two-thousand votes, but some of our boys believe the results will change when the absentee ballots are counted. We HOPE.

We noticed in the evening Journal that Mac Akey has started a business here in Topeka. Believe he is the Mac Akey who was one of our football stars on the Burlington team. We see Loyd Scott and Jerry Puffer, both have been very successful.

We will appreciate hearing from you, and we HOPE you can give us some suggestion as to where we might find the full text of your very fine address.

Sincerely yours

GA-a

Gertrude Ackerman

Ames Daily Tribune

UNIVERSAL IN THE AMES TERRITORY

Ames, Iowa

November 12, 1940

W. S. RUPE
PUBLISHER

HOLLIS J. NORDYKE
BUSINESS MANAGER

Miss Gertrude Ackerman
State House
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Miss Ackerman:

For the life of me I can not find the
copy of the talk so what you sent will have to do.

I am hoping that the contest shows you
in but looks bad from what we are hearing up here.
I was proud of Kansas on the vote for president.

I hope to be in Topeka some of these
days and see part of the old bunch for there must
be quite a few of you there.

Sincerely yours,

W. S. Rupe
W. S. Rupe
Publisher

wsr/mlm
Encl.



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

*use newspaper
excerpts*

To reply

Topeka, Kansas
February 18, 1941

Mrs. Robert Loofburrow
5938 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Loofburrow:

We are still making every effort to get a copy of each person's address who appeared on the Kansas Day banquet programs.

We are hoping against all odds to get every one so that we will not have to use the newspaper excerpts.

We are wondering if you might have filed a copy of your husband's splendid speech, "The Party And Its Leaders?" And if so would you be so kind as to send us a copy. This address was made on January 29, 1910. Mr. Loofburrow was a member of the legislature from Wilson County.

The papers carried only excerpts of this fine speech, and we have searched through all the papers with the hopes of finding the entire text--our efforts were futile. Perhaps you may have some suggestions as where we might look for this speech. We will be very grateful to you for any suggestions or help you may be able to give us.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

GA-a

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
January 4, 1941

Mrs. Robert Loofburrow
5938 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Loofburrow:

On November 23 we wrote to you in regard to a compilation of addresses which were made at the various Kansas Day Club banquets. Your husband addressed the banqueters at their annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1910. The subject of his address was, "The Party And Its Leaders." Perhaps our letter did not reach you, or has been mislaid.

We are wondering if you might have perserved a copy of his fine speech that evening, and if so would you be so kind as to send us a copy, for our compilation?

We are endeavoring to recover all the addresses made at the various Kansas Day banquets over a period of fifty years. We have been most successful, and we do want to have our compilation ready by this next Kansas Day, January 29, 1941, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Kansas Day Club.

If you have a copy of Mr. Loofburrow's address we would be very glad to copy it and return the original copy to you. We will be most grateful to you for any help you may be able to give us.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude M Ackerman
State House

GMA-a



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
November 23, 1940

Mrs. Robert Loofburrow
5938 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mrs. Loofburrow:

We are making a compilation of addresses which were made at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of years. In this connection we find that your husband, Senator Robert Loofburrow, then of Neodesha, addressed the banqueters at their annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1910. The subject of his address was -THE PARTY AND ITS LEADERS.

The papers carried only excerpts of his fine address, and we are wondering if he might have filed a copy, and if so would you be so kind as to send us a copy?

No record has been kept of the Kansas Day banquet addresses since 1902 when W. Y. Morgan published a book covering the first ten years, 1892 to 1902, of the banquet speeches. It is now our endeavor to bring the record up to date, and we would, therefore, appreciate having the full text of each person's address if it is at all possible.

This next Kansas Day, January 29, 1941, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Kansas Day Club, and if we can recover all the speeches we plan to publish a book covering the fifty years of addresses.

We have been most successful in this effort, and we know it is asking a lot to go back over so many years to get these fine speeches--yet we do find in most cases that some member of the family usually has a copy.

We will be very grateful for any help you may be able to give us in this matter. We checked the Neodesha papers hoping to find the full text of Senator Loofburrow's speech, but that paper didn't carry it. Perhaps you may know of some paper that might have carried the full text, and if so, we will be very happy to check at the Memorial building for it.

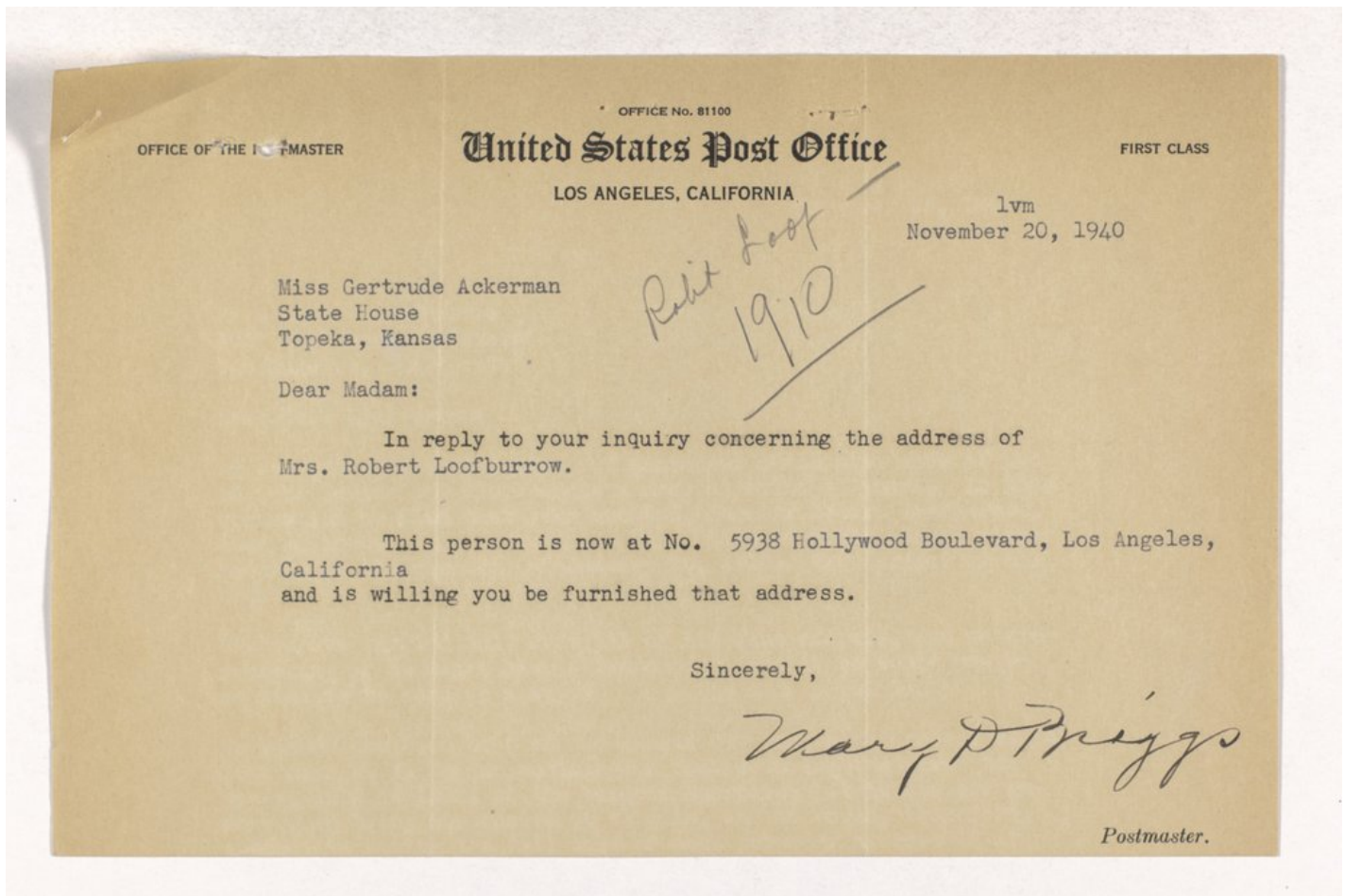
Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

GA-2

1910

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
November 9, 1940

Postmaster
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

We have been informed by the Postmaster Mr. Steffen, of Neodesha, Kansas, that if we write to you, and state the reason why we want an address, that you might be able to help us.

We are trying to contact Mrs. Robert Loofbourrow, who has moved from Neodesha, Kansas to Los Angeles. The reason we are anxious to contact her is because we are making a compilation of addresses made at the various Kansas Day banquets over a period of forty years. Her husband, Robert Loofbourrow, now deceased, made an address at one of the Kansas Day banquets-- on January 29, 1910. He was then Senator, and the papers carried only excerpts of his address. It is our thought that perhaps his widow might have preserved a copy, and we would like to contact her for this speech.

We know that this is an unusual request yet we are anxious to have our compilation complete and if it would be possible that you could give us the information as to her address we would be very grateful. Or if you would rather we send our request to Mrs. Loofbourrow to you to have forwarded we would be happy to comply with your request.

Very truly yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
November 8, 1940

Mrs. W. A. Rankin
Neodesha, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Rankin:

This is to acknowledge your kind letter of the twelfth, and thank you for the suggestion to write the postmaster at Los Angeles. We will write to him today.

We have been very successful in being able to recover most of the Kansas Day addresses so far back, and we do want to have the record as near complete as is possible by next Kansas Day which will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Kansas Day Club.

We appreciate very much your courtesy and your suggestion.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman

GA-a

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

1910
Re
Loofbournow

Neodesha Kans.
10-12-1940

My Dear Miss Ackerman:-

Your communication received and am glad to be of some service although I cannot help you very much.

The Loofbournows were friends of ours but have been gone so long that we have lost all trace of them.

However I am told Mrs. Loofbournow now lives in Los Angeles Calif. and our Post Master here, Mr. Steffen, informs me that if you will write the Post Master there, telling why you want this address, it will be sent to you.

Hoping this proves successful I am,

Very Truly Yours.

Mrs. W. A. Rankin

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

October 10, 1940

Mrs. W. A. Rankin
Neodesha, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Rankin:

Judge Bradfield has referred me to you. He thought perhaps you could give me the information I am seeking, or refer me to someone who could. Therefore, I am taking the liberty of writing you.

I am making a compilation of the addresses made at the various Kansas Day banquets over a period of years. In this connection I find that Robert Loofbourrow, now deceased, then of Neodesha, addressed the banqueters at their annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1910.

The papers here carried only excerpts of his fine address, and for this compilation we would like so very much to have the full text of each person's address if it is at all possible. The subject of Mr. Loofbourrow's address -THE PARTY AND ITS LEADERS.

Our problem is that we have been unable to find a contact with some member of the Loofbourrow family, and Judge Bradfield thought you might know, and would be glad to give us the name and address. We are inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your use.

We shall be very grateful to you if you can help us out in this matter.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman